

FISHING INTEREST ABLY CHAMPIONED!

AN INTERESTING THEME.

Gloucester Fisheries and Fishermen's Heroism.

Extracts from Mr. Pew's Address at Recent Banquet.

The following are extracts from the address of Mr. John J. Pew of this city at the annual banquet of the fisheries committee of the Board of Trade, and the directors of the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance Company at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Saturday evening. Mr. Pew's remarks were very carefully prepared and listened to with close attention. Taking up the defence of the Gloucester fishermen almost at the outset, he said:

"Again as to a Boston paper's fling at 'Gloucester's foreigners.' Let us take the city of Fall River. The census of 1900 gave its population as 104,000. 90,000 of this population, or 86 per cent., were of foreign parentage. Of the 50,000 people of Fall River born abroad, 20,000 were French Canadians, 2000 English, 12,000 Irish, and 7000 Irish. Holyoke and Lawrence have 83 per cent. of their population of foreign parentage, Lowell 78 per cent., and Boston 72 per cent. Out of the 351,000 inhabitants of Boston, 408,000 were of foreign parentage, and 135,000 of them, or over one-third, were born in foreign land.

Now as to Gloucester's population. There are more English speaking people here in proportion to the people than in Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence or even Boston. The census of 1900 says that Gloucester has 65 per cent. of her population of foreign parentage, while the average of twenty leading cities of Massachusetts, having a population of over 1,000,000, is 70 per cent.

But whether less or more people of foreign parentage in Gloucester than in the other cities named above, it gives no one any right or reason for indulging in flings at foreigners, and he who uses the word in decrying a man, a community or an industry, ought, as he reads this incident, to blush with shame. To use the words of Governor-elect Bates, 'Five different nationalities were represented in the little band that sailed with Hobson on the Merrimac into the jaws of death.'

One feature in our business is often lost sight of and especially by the young men of Gloucester. Today the fishing business offers as good a chance to a young man of a strong physique, a clear head and industrious and temperate habits, for getting along in a money point of view and winning success, as any branch of industry or profession in the country. What a chance offers in the position of skipper of a first-class vessel! No capital required except the capital in the vessel.

What is the average income today of all the attorneys of a city? What the average income of all the clerks? What is the average income of the mechanic? Who ages the fastest, the average lawyer or the average skipper? Who sees the most variety? Which occupation is the hardest treadmill? Is there any more honor in a position on land than on sea?

What a condition our country would be in if there were no vessels or men to carry her varied products across the seas to other nations! What has made England so conspicuous in the world's development, and one of the leading nations in the world? Is it not her ocean tonnage manned by competent captains and crews that visit every nation and clime in the world?

The earnings of 16 skippers last year, men who had no interest in the vessel, taking the fleet as they run, I am informed amounted to about \$750 each. Seven of these skippers were engaged only six months of the year. This is equal to more than \$1000 a year ashore, as no board bill for 52 weeks has to be deducted. A well known skipper of this city, who died a few years ago, when he took the position of skipper had only \$300 to invest in the vessel. He was successful, he attended to his business and made it a success. His employment was not long, however, and when after his death his estate was settled, it was found to be worth \$15,000, all of which had been made out of the ocean in a short period of seven years.

We are all interested in our city affairs, but not as much as we ought to be. There are so many other claims upon us that it seems as if there was no time left for a personal visit to the city hall, occasionally when the board of aldermen or council are in session. It would do no harm to observe personally at times the action of our public servants. Our presence at such meetings would do much good, showing the deep interest which we have in our city on the various measures that come before them. No citizen present at their meetings makes them think naturally that the position which they occupy has, after all, not much responsibility connected with it, and the easiest course is to vote 'Yes' on about all the measures that come before them.

According to all reports the financial affairs of the city are now in a deplorable condition, and they will not be left alone. The debt is piling up. Interest runs day and night and takes no vacations, Sundays or holidays. The condition of the water department, which we all thought paying, stands this way:-

1902 Account.	
Expenses.	
Water bonds, \$1,164,000, interest 3.2 per cent.,	\$40,740
Yearly payment of bonds,	40,000
Expenses for maintenance and reconstruction,	26,500
	\$107,240
Receipts.	
From water takers,	\$64,000
City water,	15,000
	\$79,000
Deficit,	\$28,240
1903 deficit, \$36,000, estimating maintenance at \$25,000,	
1904 deficit, \$30,000, estimating maintenance at \$25,000,	
1905 deficit, \$23,000, estimating maintenance at \$25,000,	
1906 deficit, \$17,000, estimating maintenance at \$25,000,	
1907 deficit, \$11,000, estimating maintenance at \$25,000,	
1908 deficit, \$4000, estimating maintenance at \$25,000,	
1909 deficit, \$180, estimating maintenance at \$27,000,	
Total deficit, about \$124,000 in seven years from 1903 to 1910.	

In 1910 self-supporting by estimating water receipts that year at \$102,000, and expenses of maintenance, interest, etc., \$30,000. Being an increase of the water receipts of \$38,000 in the eighth year, from what it was in the year 1902, when the water receipts were \$64,000, and making the increase the whole period of eight years \$185,000, also estimating the expenses to increase of maintenance, etc., only \$7000 the whole period of eight years, and this increase in expenses during the two years of 1909 and 1910.

This account shows our city water works as an expensive luxury.

Here is another feature in our fishing business which the public often forget. While we have our own and losses of lives, part of our vessels being on the various banks, and others bound out or bound in, are always in a track that is sailed by many coasting vessels and our fishing vessels are a life-saving organization. Many crews have been taken off sinking vessels by them. If we only had all of these instances on record by themselves, what a thrilling volume it would make. Why, the United States spends thousands of dollars yearly for life saving stations along the Atlantic coast, and the public commends this humane action. But the winter fishing business costs the United States nothing.

The public are ignorant of this fleet, which,

by the nature of its business, patrolling as it does the seas for many miles, holds out a helping hand to the wrecked seamen it may meet. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade last January we cited a rescue incident by one of these fishermen. Tonight we have another similar case and I will read a portion of a Boston paper's account of it.

"On December 7, just before dusk, the fishing schooner Mary A. Gleason arrived in Gloucester, followed an hour afterward by the three-masted schooner Winchester of Sullivan, Maine, with a prize crew of eight of the Gleason's men. Capt. Crabtree and five of the crew of the Winchester were taken aboard the Gleason, having been rescued from a situation which they never expected to come through alive.

"The Winchester left Sullivan, December 4, with 475 tons of random granite bound for Philadelphia. In the afternoon a blinding snowstorm and gale set in from the northeast. The gale increased to a hurricane force and the vessel was lashed to great heights. The vessel wallowed heavily in the terrible sea. The waves broke aboard and made clean breaches over her while the crew narrowly escaped being swept overboard by the tons of water that surged angrily aboard. All through the night the gale continued with unabating fury and the snow fell in blinding masses.

"About midnight the vessel sprung a leak. The crew lashed to the pumps and almost numbed, being wet to the skin by the seas, worked with energy to keep the vessel free. Early in the evening the water casts had gone to the board leaving the men without a supply. All through the next day the gale and snow continued with uninterrupted ferocity, and the men continued at the pumps endeavoring to

keep the vessel afloat. They had had nothing to eat since noon of the 4th and were chilled to the heart.

"About 11 on the morning of the 6th it cleared up somewhat. They had been driven about 15 miles off the northern edge of Georges.

"One of the crew, John McCann, had sailed in a Gloucester fisherman and knew that the coaster was right on the track of these intrepid men, who run their vessels in all kinds of weather, and he bade his shipmates be of good cheer.

"We will be saved here if the vessel can live," he said. "If a Cape Ann fisherman sees us they will never pass us by."

"McCann got the colors and endeavored to set them in the main rigging union down as a signal of distress, but was unequal to the task from exhaustion and fell back. While in the rigging, however, he caught sight of a fishing schooner. 'We are saved,' he said, as he dropped to the deck.

"The Gleason had been caught in the gale off the Maine coast, where under close reefs, she rode out its fury through the day and night of December 5. At 10:30 December 6, when it cleared, she squared away for the fishing grounds and had not been under sail long before the three-master with the flag union down was discovered.

"Capt. White never asks his crew to go where he will not lead the way. He asked for volunteers to man a dory with him and proceeded to the rescue of the coaster's men. Every man volunteered. The Gleason was put as near the Winchester as prudence manifested, and with consummate seamanship a dory was, after much difficulty, put alongside the coaster and the men watching their chances sprang

aboard. They were taken aboard the fisherman and given dry clothing.

Thus far this year 24 lives have been saved by our fishing vessels and crews, beside many thousands of dollars worth of property.

Is it doing more than mere justice to this fishery for our government to protect it with a suitable tariff, the same as it does every other industry in the land? And should not it turn a deaf ear to those few men in Canada, Newfoundland and Boston, when they propose any sort of a reciprocity that will damage in the least the fishing industry of New England?

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THE HAY-BOND TREATY RIDDLED

In a Ringing Speech Before the Home Market Club at Boston Last Evening. Lodge Declares His Willingness to Stand by Gloucester to the Bitter End

The Hon. Elihu R. Otis secretary of war, and the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator from Massachusetts were the stars of the Home Market Club's annual dinner at the Hotel Somerset Boston last night.

Secretary Root, devoted himself altogether to settling forth the propriety, from the standpoint of the administration, of opening up the question to tariff revision at the present time or upon the eve of a national campaign.

Senator Lodge made an able and forceful speech, the first part of which was devoted to the question of Canadian reciprocity, which he discussed in some detail, elaborating upon his contention in speeches made in Massachusetts during the campaign, and since in the Senate. He reviewed the history of reciprocity treaties and attempts at making such treaties since the Elgin treaty of 1854, claiming that the Republican party has been the only true friend of the reciprocity doctrine, and de

claring that experience has shown that reciprocity by convention with competing countries generally in competitive products is impracticable, and that the desired result can be achieved only by legislation.

"I hope," he said, "that the commission which is to meet again to consider our differences with Canada will be able to make a reciprocity arrangement beneficial to both countries, but I do not propose to mislead anybody by painting bright visions of the prosperity which is to pour in upon us under such a treaty."

Mr. Lodge then analyzed the Hay-Bond treaty and ridiculed the suggestion that only the interests of Gloucester were at stake in the matter. Incidentally, he paid an eloquent tribute to Gloucester's fishermen, but he admitted that, even if the interests of the port of Gloucester were in fact the only interests involved, he should defend them with all his strength at the bar of the Senate. He thought that Massachusetts and the whole country would be with him on that point. Mr. Lodge devoted a considerable portion of his remarks on this subject to the Boston Herald.

Senator Lodge's speech aroused great interest and enthusiasm and proved particularly agreeable to Sylvester Cunningham, president of the local Board of Trade, collector of customs William H. Jordan, John K. Dustin Jr. and John J. Pew, who made up the Gloucester contingent at the banquet.

Senator Lodge, in the course of his speech, made the following remarks of local interest:

Let me now pass next to a particular phrase of reciprocity with our neighbors on this continent as embodied in the convention now pending in the Senate between the United States and Newfoundland. This is a treaty of reciprocity in tariff duties. Some people seem to think that reciprocity means that some other country will admit our products free of duty or at lowered rates, if the Republican party out of pure malevolence does not prevent it. Other persons seem to suppose, if we may judge by what they say, that a reciprocity treaty consists in admitting the products of some other country to our markets at lowered rates of duty or entirely free. The first conception is ridiculous, and the second is merely an effort to get free trade in spots.

True reciprocity is neither of these things. Reciprocity in trade, as I have said, is an arrangement between two countries by which in consideration of mutual concessions mutual advantages in tariff rates are supposed to be given. There is therefore, only one test to be applied to a convention of this kind and that is whether, in return for the concessions which we make, we receive a proper equivalent.

We must examine first the concessions made by us and the weight their effect upon the domestic industry or industries involved, and we must then see whether we receive in return adequate concessions from the other party to the convention in the Hay-Bond treaty, the price which we pay to Newfoundland for the concessions which she is supposed to make to us is at the expense of a single industry. Under this convention, we agree that substantially all the important products of the deep sea and shore fisheries as well as salmon, trout and salmon trout, shall be admitted to our markets free of duty, with the single exception of fresh codfish.

This is a very sweeping and a very large gift, and in it are involved the fortunes of a great industry. The men who carry on that industry, without a dissenting voice, testify that this removal of duty means to them substantial ruin, and they are the people who can judge best and who must first be considered. (Applause.)

I will not enter into the details of their case, for time forbids. I will merely state the principle involved and one fatal objection. The removal of all protective duties for cured or salt fish will result in the transfer of our salting and curing establishments to Newfoundland, because Newfoundland is nearer the fishing grounds and the labor there is cheaper. But that is not all. Where the great packing and curing establishments are placed there will the fishermen go, and if the packing and curing establishments are transferred to Newfoundland the fishing fleet of New England will follow them, and become English and Canadian. This is the united testimony of the men whose all is at stake on the fisheries and it cannot be disregarded or brushed aside. (Applause.)

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Gloucester Times, Dec. 17 1902.

FISHING INTERESTS, ETC

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Does the treaty provide that these rates shall remain? Not at all. It simply provides that if rates are raised they shall not be raised against us higher than against anybody else. Why did not Newfoundland admit to her free or reduced list boots and shoes, rubber boots or woolen blankets? That would have been of some benefit to the industries of New England and the United States. But these are left untouched and with a preference to England on both blankets and rubber boots.

What does the Newfoundland market amount to? There are 210,000 people in Newfoundland, according to the last census. In Massachusetts and Maine alone there are 100,000 directly dependent on the fisheries without adding those who live by the allied industries, and they are consumers who you an exclusive market. Of this Newfoundland population 55,000 are engaged in the fisheries 1547 are farmers, 2682 mechanics, 1258 miners.

How many farm implements or gas engines do you think we should sell to that population? And on the articles chiefly used by three quarters of the population who are engaged in the fisheries we get no reduction.

The total imports of Newfoundland in 1900 were \$7,500,000 from all countries. When you remember that the exports of domestic products from the United States in 1902 was \$1,300,000 the amount of the entire Newfoundland import does not seem very imposing and our actual export to that island of \$2,000,000 less so.

But I will give you a better comparison. The manufactured shipping value of Gloucester's products alone was \$6,000,000 in 1901. If we should get the entire value of all the Newfoundland imports, it would not much more than cover the value of the fisheries of Gloucester alone, and the value of the product of the fishermen of the United States is \$46,000,000. We want to think carefully before we endanger an industry whose annual product is \$46,000,000, in seeking a market where we now sell only \$2,000,000 and to which this treaty opens no additional door.

The gentlemen who appeared before the committee were the representatives of a Newfoundland steamship company, an Englishman engaged in Newfoundland business in New York, Mr Hall representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Mr Osborne Howes, who is connected with the business of insurance and is the principal editorial writer on The Boston Herald.

The first three gentlemen argued for the treaty on the general ground that it would improve our trade relations with Newfoundland and tend to prevent the island from becoming a part of the Dominion of Canada. They did not show and were unable to show that there was any direct benefit to our trade in this treaty, and their testimony as to the fisheries was slight and of no value because they had no personal knowledge of them and were not engaged in them. They all testified, however that in their opinion the removal of the duties proposed in the treaty would not lower the price of fish in the United States, so that the treaty according to its advocates, would be of no benefit whatever to the American consumer.

I should like to see general trade relations with Newfoundland improved. I should be glad to make a treaty with Newfoundland, but I want something in the treaty which shall be of advantage to us and satisfactory to our fishermen. Mr Osborne Howes, the last advocate of the treaty before the committee used one argument peculiar to himself, and which I can not pass over in silence. He said that the fishing vessels of Gloucester were no longer manned by native-born Americans but largely by men of foreign birth. He explained this fact by the statement that it is a dangerous business and that is the reason Americans do not care to enter into it." (Laughter)

In my opinion he exaggerates the fact and I am certain that his explanation is utterly wrong. Native-born Americans have abandoned many employments because they can find others more remunerative, but they never abandoned anything through cowardice and fear of danger either in war or peace. (General applause.)

He also undertook to show from a single death roll that these men were not as a rule naturalized. This last proposition, I think is incorrect. There is a large percentage of foreign-born men among our fishermen, but most of them are naturalized, and a very large proportion remain in the United States and bring up their families there. Three hundred and thirty men from Gloucester enlisted in the war with Spain in the navy. Of these, 287 resided in Gloucester, 160 were American citizens, and many of them native born. Of the 170 remaining, more than half had taken out their first papers, leaving 85 to be classed as foreigners. This, I think, is a fair statement of the proposition.

Mr Howes' argument was that the fishermen having ceased to be in large proportion native born, were no longer entitled to protection. That to me is a new doctrine. The man who carries the naturalization papers of the United States has the same rights in every way to the protection of the government as the man born on the soil.

Mr Howes, who has the temptations which beset all great rhetoricians, referred to these men as "the mercenaries of the sea," who are willing to face perils which the native born, according to Mr Howes, are too cowardly to encounter. He has a well known faculty of making telling phrases. It is to his vivid pen that we owe the sentences, so well known now in Massachusetts, that "the flag is a piece of textile fabric" and "patriotism is a virtue of barbarians."

But Mr President, when he talks about "the mercenaries of the seas," it seems to me that although he declared that he used the word without disrespect, he is applying a harsh term to men who gain their living in a hardy and dangerous pursuit.

"The mercenaries of the sea!" Why, then, any man who works for wages is a mercenary if he happens not to have been born on American soil. Men who come to New England and toil in our mills are, under this teaching, "the mercenaries of the factories." Mr President, I confess that I revolt against such an idea, and I think it would be just as fair to say that the man who earns a large income by instructing us in the columns of the Herald how this government ought to be run is a mercenary of the press. (Applause and laughter.)

Just one word in conclusion before I leave this matter of the fisheries. There is something more to me in this question than balancing dollars and cents and imports and exports. Mr Howes sneered at the argument for fishermen based on sentiment. I do not. I cannot forget that before Endicott landed at Salem, the New England fishermen were established on Cape Ann. I cannot forget the record of the Gloucester men in the Revolution and the War of '12. I know that whether native born or foreign born, they sent more men in proportion to their population into the navy of the United States in the Spanish war than any other city or town in the country. I know that of their recruits 76 per cent. passed the physical examination against 14 per cent. in Boston and 7 per cent. in New York. I know from the lips of captains and admirals that they were men fit for any duty as soon as they came on board the ship. There are 6000 of them on that fishing fleet, and when you want them in the day of great distress you can have them for the asking. (Enthusiasm and applause.)

Do not forget the peril of their calling. Over 2000 men from this one town have given up their lives in this industry in the last 25 years; nearly 100 a year. Go down to Gloucester in the autumn and you will hear the annual death roll called. You may read of it in the words of Keating in "Captains Courageous." If you had been there a month ago, you would have seen the other yearly ceremony of Gloucester. They can't lay wreaths upon the ground where their dead sleep, but children cast flowers upon the waves, for there in that unmarked waste their dead are buried.

Gloucester represents only part of the great American fisheries, but I say again and you may call me local if you will, that if Gloucester with her history stood all alone, I would not in the face of that history, desert her, and I would plead her cause as best I might at the bar of the Senate of the United States. I shall not be called upon to do so, but if I were I should not plead in vain. Massachusetts would be with me and the United States from California to Maine. They would be with me because the patriotism in war and the silent courage in peace of those poor fishermen ranging daily through gray northern seas are known to the world, and patriotism and courage are thank God beloved of the American people and never are out of fashion. (Cries of good and great applause.)

BASKET BALL

G. A. C. Wins Warm Game With the Roxbury Team.

The G A C basket ball team last night administered a defeat to the Roxbury High School team in this city. The game was a warm one from start to finish and the local boys won by superior playing.

For the visitors, Harrison gave the best exhibition, while Flaherty and Johnson did exceptionally good work for the G A C team.

The G A C team earlier in the season won the series from the local high school and as the Roxbury boys had also defeated the G H S team, the outcome of last night's game was awaited with considerable interest.

Lineup.

G A C	Roxbury High
Elwell, lf	lf, Harrison
Johnson, rf	rf, Amesbury
Nugent, c	c, Wanger
Medlar, rg	rg, Curley
Flaherty, lg	lg, Jackson

Score, G A C 17; Roxbury High 11.

Umpires, Webster and Harris. Referees Harris and Webster. Timers, Shute and Tenney. Time, twenty minute halves.

The Y M C A Juniors basket ball team will play a picked team from the Sawyer school at the "gym" tonight.

Of Interest to Vets.

The semi-centennial celebration of the city of Lawrence opens June 3 and there will be a mammoth firemen's muster at that date. Veteran Firemen's Associations and Hand Engine Clubs are to be invited from all over the country and even outside and suitable prizes will be offered. The Gloucester Vets are like all others, are sent although no official action has yet been taken. The association will meet Wednesday at which something will probably be done.

Provincetown.

Baited, 2d:—Sch Priscilla; haddock, 25,000 cod.

Notice.

During the funeral services of the late Michael Keating, of Rockport, tomorrow morning, Parker B. Howard's junk shop will be closed.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.

SENATOR LODGE ON THE TREATY.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge in his speech before the Home Market Club at Boston, Thursday evening, devoted considerable space to the Hay-Bond treaty, his able and convincing arguments showing the question up in its true light, and with such a defender we believe that the interests of his countrymen will not be bartered away without a strenuous struggle. In speaking of the proposed surrender in the case of the fisheries, his words have no uncertain sound; his points are plainly stated and his tributes to the seamen along the coast show that he is thoroughly conversant with the subject which he discusses. He shows that the opposition to the treaty is not from Gloucester alone but that all along the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines the same feeling exists among the hardy toilers of the sea. His analysis of the list of free articles makes plain how little is offered by the other side. He shows how the American fisheries have been the nursery of the American navy and pays a glowing tribute to Gloucester, as he tells the part she has borne in the defense of the national government from the earliest to the present day. Our naturalized seamen, he feels, are ready to bear their part of the duties devolving upon American citizens; he had this to say of the party who characterized a class of fishermen as "mercenaries of the sea":

"Mr. Howes, who has the temptations which beset all great rhetoricians, referred to these men as 'the mercenaries of the sea,' who are willing to face perils which the native born, according to Mr. Howes, are too cowardly to encounter. He has a well known faculty of making telling phrases. It is to his vivid pen that we owe the sentences that 'the flag is a piece of textile fabric' and 'patriotism a virtue of barbarians.'"

Anyone who is thoroughly American must feel that Senator Lodge is an able and determined champion of the interests of American citizens and will be found ready to advocate their interests whenever and wherever an opportunity may arise.

Gloucester owes a debt to the junior senator of the Commonwealth for his valiant defense of the city's interests and for the words of commendation spoken as to what has been done by her people towards upholding the power of the national government. We know for a certainty that the citizens of Gloucester appreciate his work and honor him for it. The state is fortunate in having among her sons one so well prepared to uphold her interests and those of the country at large.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The compulsory vaccination statute is constitutional. The full bench of the supreme court so decided this week in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Albert M. Pear and others. The defendants refused to comply with an order of the Cambridge board of health made on February 27, 1902, and when tried in the superior court were convicted.

The court upholds the constitutionality of the statute and also sustains the rulings of the superior court in excluding the evidence offered. On the subject of the evidence offered, the court says that while there may have been individual cases of injury from vaccination, general results have proved that it is beneficial and that not only have the medical profession and the people generally so regarded it, but legislatures and courts have acted upon this opinion with general unanimity.

"The theoretical possibility of an injury in an individual case as a result of its enforcement does not show that as a whole it is unreasonable. The application of a good law to an exceptional case may work a hardship.

* * * If a person should deem it important that vaccination should not be performed in his case, and the authorities should think otherwise, it is not in their power to vaccinate him by force, and the worst that could happen to him under the statute would be the payment of the penalty of \$5. The contention that the statute works unequally in making an exception of minors and persons under guardianship, is not well founded. It only limits the liability to a penalty for neglect of the requirement to persons who have a right to control their own conduct."

Public sentiment is undoubtedly favorable to the idea of compulsory vaccination, as a measure necessary for the preservation of the public health in times when an epidemic of smallpox threatens. There are isolated cases where individuals object to baring their arms to the physicians' needle, but in the main the people realize the wisdom of the precaution and the upholding of the law cannot but result in a feeling of general satisfaction.

The value of vaccination has been so thoroughly demonstrated that few persons of any standing care to oppose it, as in days gone by; and the general principle that the public weal is of more importance than individual convenience is becoming well established.

WE NEED GOOD ROADS.

It is to be hoped that the work of macadamizing Essex avenue from Homans' stable westerly will be continued this year. The pipes for the water main from Magnolia avenue easterly over this section have been placed in position and so no trouble from the digging of trenches need be feared. There is plenty of material along the way, especially nearly opposite Fernwood lake grove entrance, where the removal of the stone would help to straighten the road as well as furnish material for the crusher. Essex avenue is one of the two principal streets through which entrance to the city proper is obtained and the travel over it is probably far larger than many people have an idea of. Almost everybody is anxious to "boom Gloucester," and what better way could be found than to make the main thoroughfares by which strangers find their way into the business centre of the city attractive and suitable for travel. Essex avenue, which forms a part of the popular "'Round the Heater" drive, has become more and more during the past few years a favorite drive for North Shore summer residents and we feel that the city would be well repaid for the expense incurred by the increased attractiveness that would be given to one of its pleasantest suburbs.